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THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1773.

[From a LONDON PAPER, dated July 29, 1773.]

To the EARL *of* DARTMOUTH.

MY LORD,

IT is my wiſh to kindle every ſpark of virtue wherever it may be found. Though your conduct has given me reaſon to doubt, I do not yet deſpair. I addreſs you now, not as a flatterer at your Levee, but as a public Monitor.

The indeciſive hand with which you have held the reins of the American Department as little becomes your character, as the terms on which you received them. It is not now a time for heſitation. The man who ſees the ſtorm gathering to a fital head, without providing againſt it, is either unmoved by fear, or deſtitute of wiſdom. A little more delay, my Lord, and you will compel the Americans to that ſtate, in which to act on your part with lenity, will be diſgrace; with ſpirit, deſtruction. The bonds of amity, which are now looſened, will be cut aſunder for ever.

We have ſeen your predeceſſor unwiſely liſtening to and criminally conducting his meaſures upon the private information of anonymous ſpies, or of men whoſe characters were impeached, and whoſe intereſt and enmities made them decided partizans againſt the people. It is not wonderful that the intelligence derived from ſuch a ſource was falſe, fraudulent and fatal. Beware my Lord, how you drink of the ſame poiſoned cup. It will, no doubt, be offered you. The private letters of Governor Bernard and the Commiſſioners to the Earl of Hilliſborough, which which were publiſhed ſome time ſince, and the intelligence they conveyed, which time has proved to have been artfully forged for the wicked purpoſe of exciting this country to unwarrantable violence, ſhould be a warning to your Lordſhip, as well againſt truſting ſuch men at againſt admitting ſuch a mode of information. The unfairneſs and the folly of it are equally evident. To condemn a whole people not only unheard, but unapprized of the accuſation, upon the private repreſentations of a few intereſted individuals, notoriouſly their enemies, is a degree of injuſtice which nothing can exceed. But to form the meaſures of a great government upon the little intereſts, piques and prejudices of ſuch ſecret informants, is folly and wickedneſs in the extreme: Yet ſuch I may venture to affirm has been the ſource of the opinions and the guide of the conduct of his Majeſty's miniſters, ſome few only excepted, ever ſince the commencement of the late fooliſh contention with our colonies. The actions of the people, and the motives of them have been conſtantly miſrepreſented under the cover of ſecret and confidential correſpondence. A ſpirit of proſcription has been raiſed againſt all thoſe whom theſe intereſted individuals are pleaſed to denominate leaders of faction and enemies to government. Thus the free and manly Government of England is reduced to the dark aſſaſſinating ſyſtem of eaſtern deſpotiſm.

The elegant correſpondence between Lord Hilliſborough, Governor Bernard, and the Commiſſioners of cuſtoms in America, are in proof of what I have advanced, and the laſt accounts from Boſton have given it additional authority.

The ſudden death of a late active enemy to America, left ſome letters from Mr. Hutchinſon, Mr. Oliver, and others, in the hands of a member of Parliament, where they had been placed to ſeduce him from the intereſts of the Colonies. By this accident they reached Boſton, and copies of them have been ſent to this country. Your Lordſhip I preſume has ſeen them. It is unneceſſary to ſay more of them, than that they abound with a malignant cenſure againſt the proceedings of the people, and invectives againſt individuals, calling for a military force, and exemplary puniſhment. Mr. Hutchinſon knowing there was an injunction againſt making theſe letters public, ventured in a meſſage to the houſe to affirm, that they contained nothing that was intended to reſpect the conſtitution of the province. To ſhow you how ſtrictly he attends to truth, your Lordſhip will read, in one of his own letters, that "there muſt be an abridgment of what are called Engliſh Liberties." It remains with Mr. Hutchinſon to ſhew how their liberties can be abridged, and the conſtitution untouched. Nor will it eſcape your Lordſhip how happily theſe good men harmonize in ſounding their own merit, and begging for reward. They all expect favour and encouragement, pay and promotion. I hope, my Lord, you will not forget the moral rectitude of their ſervices, and the very great advantages which have flowed from them to both countries.

The ſeal of ſecrecy and confidence which theſe men fixed upon their letters, was adopted by that wiſe and worthy miniſter, the Earl of Hilliſborough. He aſſumed it, becauſe he knew the orders contained in his letters were illegal; they uſed it, becauſe they were equally conſcious that the intelligence conveyed in theirs was wickedly falſe. The principle of their letters is, that whoever they thus ſecretly accuſe, ſhall be doomed to puniſhment without knowing his accuſers or his crime. What an excellent diſpenſation of juſtice is here laid down. Governor Hutchinſon was then Chief Juſtice of the province. It is only to be lamented that his great talents were confined to ſo narrow a circle. In principle he is fit to have been a Muſti to Mahomet, or a Jefferies to James.

Could your Lordſhip have been ſurprized, if upon the detection of theſe letters, which are ſufficient to confirm the moſt waverring, and inflame the moſt lukewarm, the juſt indignation of the people had put the authors of them to inſtant DEATH. The ſtations they fill, and a ſacred ſenſe of juſtice, have repreſſed their rage. But, my Lord, ſhould theſe men be ſuffered to continue in thoſe ſtations, what muſt the people think of the juſtice of his Majeſty's miniſters, or the wiſdom of his counſels? Will they retain any confidence in the one, or reverence for the other? Can it appear leſs than a perſonal indignity to the King, and a diſgrace to all government, that he ſhould be repreſented by men who ſtand convicted of intentions the moſt atrocious of treachery and falſhood.

You owe it, my Lord, to your own honour, to the honour of the national councils, to the honour of his Majeſty, to make examples of thoſe who have thus offended. Deprive them of the confidence they have abuſed-- diſmiſs them for ever from the places of which they are manifeſtly unworthy; inſiſt upon a parliamentary reviſion of all the American acts; urge an abolition of thoſe late inſtitutions which are incompatible with the fundamental principles of Engliſh liberty, and parental only of oppreſſion: be ſevere in the plan of reconciliation, which you are convinced is right, whatever oppoſition you may experience from the prejudices of the royal breaſt, or the practices of the worſt of his Majeſty's miniſters.

If you cannot ſucceed, the path is plain: Atone for an incautious aſſumption of power, by an honourable reſignation.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

To Mr. HUTCHINSON.

SIR,

TO trouble any man but you, under your preſent complicated embarraſſments, would rather indicate inhumanity and unmanlineſs: but as you are one of thoſe in this community who have forfeited all claim to tenderneſs or compaſſion, *(having never manifeſted the leaſt* TRACES *of either ſince your exaltation---to your country or your fellow men)* I ſhall be no way fearful of incurring the character you have now eſtabliſhed for yourſelf, of being *cruel! revengeful!* and ſuperlatively *hypocritical!*------Indeed the laſt, I am certain you yourſelf would vouch for; of the other two valuable qualifications, your *jaundiced ſtate* renders you by no means a competent judge.

When I firſt addreſſed you, Sir, I did it with that openneſs and honeſty you by no means reliſhed, or ever could endure; having never allowed yourſelf to practice either! And however bitter the application may be to one of your hackney'd coſtive conſtitution; I ſhall ſtill continue to adminiſter my Emetics!----This is only taking you in your own quack way; for you are ſenſible, Sir, that there are *political* quacks, and *mountebanks*, as well as thoſe in the pill and bolus way!---for inſtance, your *Cocoethes ſcribendi!----talk andi!---ſi andi!---*SWEAR-*andi!---rogue-andi!---*TURN-COAT *andi!---ſix hundred per annum andi!* and *villain-andi gentry!* This being the true ſtate of the preſent premiſes, I ſay I ſhall continue to write *at* you, and *to* you, without reſerve, till I drive you into cloſe quarters at *Neponſet*: For, believe me, *Cambridge* will by no means anſwer your purpoſe! as it's a fixed maxim there, no longer pipe, no longer dance!------*Philalethes*'s pen won't give ink!---s, not one drop!----The moment your importance and power of rendering ſervices is at an end, *inverterate* claſes!---the pen remains a mere ſtupid gooſe quill!---the ink turns ſoxey!---the paper ſoaks!---and the *grand maſter workman* becomes ſo ill of the *hypochondria*, he is incapable of hearing, thinking, or adviſing!

And now, Sir! Pray let me aſk you, how you like this cruel treatment, as I know you and your *paſſers* will ſtile it of that ſort?----But I will ſave you the trouble, and anſwer this queſtion, by aſking you two or three more.

Is this treatment tantamount to your impeaching men's characters; by repreſenting them to Adminiſtration enemies to government, becauſe they do not think, act and ſay, in the ſame wicked line you do?

Is this treatment equal to traducing men's characters at your own and other's tables, when ſurrounded by your puſillanimous, ſelfiſh, ignorant, and more than baſe hirelings?

Is it equal to the abuſe you have put upon this country, in repreſenting them to their Sovereign as *Rebels* and *Traitors*?

Is any thing that can be done to, or againſt you, equal to your abuſing the truſt repoſed in you by your Sovereign; imbittering the minds of his loyal ſubjects againſt his Majeſty, by inforcing on 'em your abſurd ſlaviſh tenets of government, as if they were his royal ſentiments, and you had it in command ſo to do?---Here, methinks, I ſee you bluſh; and here I'll end my queſtions to ſpare your confuſion! However, before I quit you, Sir, I muſt beg permiſſion to bring to your remembrance, a very few *out of a number* of your memorable tranſactions ſince your commencing a *Great Man!!*-----But before I do that, I ſhall remind you, that you never would have been thought of, *as Governor of this Province*, had you not made a *tender* of, and bartered what few honeſt principles you thought you had; your love to your country! your honour! and your good name! to the *deteſtable Bernard!* agent and chief engineer to Lord Hilliſborough!---He it was that mentioned the terms: And however ſubverſive they were of every ſpark of manhood, honour, honeſty or common underſtanding, you ſhark-like eagerly ſwallowed the bait! And to do you juſtice, a moſt truſty *ſub*-agent you have been: So far you have ſhewn you had almoſt as much virtue as a *Turpin!*---But to the point.

Remember Sir, your joining with *Bernard!* PAXTON! *Halloweil! Burch! Hulton!* your brother *Limpet*, &c. &c. in writing home againſt the province; your ingenious remarks upon men and things; and how ſlyly and hypocritically you marked out ſeveral perſons, without mentioning names, as ſo many ſheep for the ſlaughter!

Remember the deſpicable figure you cut in worrying the General Court, by dragging them to Cambridge from time to time---the inſulting and over-bearing language uſed to them one day, and the daſtardly puſillanimous retreat you made the next!

Remember, ſaving the life of *Richardſon* the MURDERER, and your and *Paxton*'s friendſhip to him, by providing for him in the Cuſtoms!-----a promotion that renders that department truly reſpectable!

Remember that you have not tranſacted one ſingle thing for the benefit of your Province, or the ſervice of your Sovereign, ſince you rid into power, by the help of your *equaſy* BERNARD; but on the contrary, have taken every poſſible means of widening the breach between the Colonies and the Parent State; being induſtriouſly buſied to prevent that reconciliation your cunning pointed out to you, which was at the verge of being brought about, and would have finiſhed your importance, and of courſe your political exiſtence; than which nothing could be a ſeverer blow to one of your *avaritious, and moſt ambitious, vain turn of mind!* But, thank Heaven, you have ſpun your webb, and fallen into the very pit you wanted to avoid. May this be the conſtant fate of all bad men.

A FRIEND TO THE COMMUNITY.

The PAINTERS *in this* LAND OF LIBERTY, *are deſired to publiſh the following.*

THE very important diſpute between Britain and America, has for a long time employed the pens of ſtateſmen in both countries, but no plan of union is yet agreed on between them, the diſpute ſtill continues, and every thing floats in uncertainty. As I have long contemplated the ſubject with fixed attention, I beg leave to offer a propoſal to my countrymen, viz. That a congreſs of American ſtates be aſſembled as ſoon as poſſible, draw up A BILL OF RIGHTS and publiſh it to the world; chooſe an Ambaſſador to reſide at the Britiſh court, to act for the united colonies; appoint where the congreſs ſhall annually meet, and how it may be ſummoned upon any extraordinary occaſion; what farther ſteps are neceſſary to be taken, &c.

The expence of an annual congreſs would be very trifling, and the advantages would undoubtedly be great; in this way the wiſdom of the continent might upon all important occaſions be collected, and operate for the intereſt of the whole people. Nor may any one imagine this plan, if carried into execution, will injure Great-Britain; for it will be the moſt likely way to bring the two countries to a right underſtanding, and to ſettle matters in diſpute advantageouſly for both. So ſenſible are the people of America that they are in poſſeſſion of a fine country and other ſuperior advantages, their rapid increaſe and growing importance, it cannot be thought they will ever give up their claim to *equal liberty* with any other people on earth; but rather, as they find their power perpetually increaſing, look for greater perfection in juſt liberty and government than other nations, or even Britain ever enjoyed. As the colonies are bleſſed with the richeſt treaſures of nature, art will never be idle for want of ſtores to work upon; and they being inſtructed by the experience, the wiſdom, and even errors, of all ages and countries, will undoubtedly riſe ſuperior to them all in the ſcale of human dignity, and give the world new and bright examples of every thing which can add luſtre to humanity. No people that ever trod the ſtage of the world have had ſo glorious a proſpect as now riſes before the Americans---there is nothing good, or great, but their wiſdom may acquire; and to what heights they will arrive in the progreſs of time no one can conceive.---That Great-Britain ſhould continue to *inſult* and *alienate* the growing millions who inhabit this country, on whom ſhe greatly depends, and on whoſe alliance in future time her exiſtence as a nation may be ſuſpended, is perhaps as glaring an inſtance of human folly as ever diſgraced politicians, or put common ſenſe to the bluſh.

OBSERVATION.

New-England, 1773.

To the PRINTER.

Having read a very ſenſible diſcourſe on libelling, I have taken an extract, which, if you think proper to lay before your readers, it is at your ſervice.

I remain, your's, &c.

A FRIEND TO THE PRESS.

A LIBEL is not the leſs a libel for being true. This may ſeem a contradiction, but is neither one in law or common ſenſe. There are ſome truths not fit to be told, where, for example, the diſcovery of a ſmall fault may do great miſchief, or, where the diſcovery of a great fault can do no good, there ought to be no diſcovery at all; and to make faults where there are none, is ſtill worſe. But this doctrine only holds true as to private and perſonal failings, and it is quite otherwiſe when the crimes of men come to affect the public. Nothing ought to be ſo dear to us as our country, and nothing ought to come in competion to its intereſts. Every crime againſt the public is a great crime, though there be ſome greater than others. Ignorance and folly may be pleaded in alleviation of private offences, but when they come to be public offences, they loſe all benefit of ſuch a plea: We are then no longer to conſider only to what cauſes they are owing, but what evils they may produce; and here we ſhall readily find that folly has overturned ſtates, and private ignorance been the parent of public confuſion. The expoſing therefore of public wickedneſs, as it is a duty which every man owes to truth and his country, can never be a libel in the nature of things, and they who call it ſo, make themſelves no compliment. He who is affronted at the reading the Ten Commandments, would make the decalogue a libel if he dared; but he tempts us at the ſame time to form a judgment of his life and morals not at all to his advantage. Whoever calls public and neceſſary truths libels, does but apprize us of his own character, and arms us with caution againſt his deſigns. Machiavel ſays, "Calumny is pernicious, but accuſation beneficial to a ſtate;" and he ſhews inſtances where ſtates have ſuffered or periſhed for not having, or for neglecting, the power to accuſe great men who were criminals, or thought to be ſo; and hence the temptation and cuſtom of ſlandering and reviling, which was the only remedy the people had left them; ſo that the evil of calumny was owing to the want of juſtice, and the people were more blameleſs than thoſe they reviled, who having forced them on a licentiouſneſs of ſpeech, did very unkindly chide and puniſh them for uſing it. Slander is certainly a very bad and mean thing, but ſurely it cannot be more pernicious to calumniate even good men, than not to be able to accuſe ill ones. I have long thought the world are very much miſtaken in their idea and diſtinction of libels: It has been hitherto generally underſtood, that there were no other libels but againſt magiſtrates, and thoſe againſt private men; now to me there ſeems to be a third ſort of libels, full as deſtructive as any of the former can poſſibly be; I mean libels againſt the people. It was otherwiſe at Athens and Rome, where though particular men, and even great men, were often treated with much freedom and ſeverity when they deſerved it, yet the people, the body of the people, were ſpoken of with the utmoſt regard and reverence: "The ſacred privileges of the people, the inviolable majeſty of the people, the awful authority of the people, and the unappealable judgment of the people," were phraſes, common in thoſe wiſe, great, and free cities; other modes of ſpeech are ſince grown faſhionable, and popular madneſs is now almoſt proverbial; but this madneſs of theirs, whenever it happens, is derived from external cauſes. Oppreſſion, they ſay, will make a wiſe man mad, and deluſion has not leſs force; but where there are neither oppreſſors nor impoſtors, the judgment of the people in the buſineſs of property, the preſervation of which is the principal buſineſs of government, does rarely err; perhaps they are deſtitute of grimace, myſtery, refinement, ſhrugs, diſſimulation, and reſerve, and the other accompliſhments of courtiers; but as theſe are only marks to conceal the abſence of honeſty and ſenſe, the people who poſſeſs, as they do, the ſubſtance, have reaſon to deſpiſe ſuch inſipid and contemptible ſhadows. Machiavel, in the chapter where he proves that the multitude is wiſer and more conſtant than a prince, complains, that the credit the people ſhould be in, declines daily. "For (ſays he) every man has liberty to ſpeak what he pleaſes againſt them, but againſt a prince no man can talk without a thouſand apprehenſions and dangers. I have indeed often wondered that the inveighing againſt the intereſt of the people, and calling their liberties in queſtion, as has been, and is commonly done amongſt us, by old knaves, and young fools, has never been made an expreſs crime.

I muſt own, I know not what treaſon is, if ſapping and betraying the liberties of the people be not treaſon, in the eternal and original nature of things. Let it be remembered, for whoſe ſake government is, or could be appointed; and then let it be conſidered, who are to be more regarded, the governors or governed. They indeed owe one another mutual duties; but if there are any tranſgreſſion committed, the ſide that is moſt obliged ought, doubtleſs, to bear the moſt; and yet it is for otherwiſe, that almoſt all over the eaſt, the people, for one in-

pay they do their governors, receive ten thousand from them: nay, in some countries, it is made death and d----------n, not to bear all the cruelties which men made wanton by power inflict upon *those* that gave it them.

I return more directly to the business of libels.

As long as there are such things as printing and writing, there will be libels: It is an evil arising out of a much greater good. And as to those who are for locking up the press, because it produces monsters, they ought to consider that so do the Sun and the Nile; and that it is something better for the world to bear some particular inconvenience arising from general blessings, than to be wholly deprived of fire and water. Corrupt men, who have given occasion for reproach, by their base and dark practices, being afraid of truths that affect them from the press, may be desirous of shutting it up; but honest men, with clear reputations, which they know foul mouths cannot hurt, will always be for preserving it open, as a sure sign of liberty, and a cause of it. The best way to escape the virulence of libels, is not to deserve them: But as innocence itself is not secure against the malignity of evil tongues, it is also necessary to punish them. However, it does not follow the press is to be sunk for the errors of the press. No body was ever yet so ridiculous to propose a law for restraining people from travelling on the highway, because some who used the highway committed robberies. It is commonly said, that no nation in the world would suffer such papers to come abroad, as we suffer, which is only saying, that no nation in the world enjoys the liberty which we enjoy. In countries where there is no liberty, there can be no ill effects of it. No body is punished at Constantinople for libelling; nor is there any distinction there between the liberty of the press, and the licentiousness of the press; a distinction ever to be observed by honest men and freemen.

LONDON, August 3.

FRIDAY evening, at six o'clock, came on before the Lord Chancellor, at Lincoln's-Inn Hall, one of the most important causes which has been for many years agitated in the courts of this kingdom, comprehending no less than an estate, the legitimacy of a family, and a Peerage of Ireland. The history of the dispute is in substance as follows: The late Lord Viscount Boyne, when a minor of nineteen, in the year 1737, married one Elizabeth Hadley, who was also under age, contrary to an act of parliament made in the 9th year of George the Second, enacting, "that all marriages and matrimonial contracts, where "either of the parties were under the age of twenty-one years, "had, without the consent of the father, if living, or if dead, "without the consent of the guardian, &c. shall be void, if "either of the parties be intitled to any real estate of the value "of 100l. per annum, or any personal estate of the value of "500l. or if the father or mother of such party so marrying be "in possession of any real estate of 100l. or of any personal "estate to the value of 2000l. and further enacting, that it shall "and may be lawful for the father or guardian of any person "who shall marry, or be contracted in marriage, when under "the age of twenty-one years; or if there be no father or "guardian, for any person, to be appointed by the Lord Chan-"cellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal for that purpose, to "commence a suit in the proper Ecclesiastical Court, in order "to disannul such marriage or matrimonial contract, which "suit, when commenced, shall be prosecuted with effect; and "if it appears in the said suit, by proper proof, that either of "the parties so marrying, or contracting to marry, was at the "time of such marriage, or matrimonial contract, under the "age of twenty-one years, such marriage or matrimonial con-"tract, shall be declared and adjudged by the Ecclesiastical "Court, wherein such suit is commenced, to be absolutely "void."

On the 8th of February, 1738, Peter Marsh, Esq; guardian to Lord Boyne, in conformity to the foregoing act, instituted a suit in the Consistorial Court of the diocese of Meath, for the purpose of having Lord Boyne's marriage with Mrs. Hadley, by whom he had no issue, *formally* annihilated. On the 4th of April, 1739, the Consistorial Court of Meath made an order in favour of Mrs. Hadley, from which Mr. Marsh, the guardian, appealed to the Metropolitical Court of Armagh; and the Court of Armagh, on the 15th of May, 1740, pronouncing in favour also of Mrs. Hadley, Mr. Marsh appealed still farther, to the late King, in his Court of Chancery in Ireland, and a commission was issued to certain Delegates to try the merits of the said appeal.

In July, 1746, Lord Boyne married Miss Mooney, according to the rites of the Church of England, by whom he had several children, and with whom he cohabited till January, 1772, the time of his death. Miss Mooney, during all this time (an interval of twenty-six years) was held and reputed to be the lawful wife of Lord Boyne, and no suit whatever was instituted on the part of Mrs. Hadley, either for divorce, alimony, or restitution of conjugal rites, though the suit commenced by Mr. Marsh for the formal annihilation of Hadley's marriage, still subsisted in the Court of Delegates till the death of Mr. Marsh in February, 1765.

The Delegates, being a Court of a peculiar nature, confined by no forms, and having no periodical session, like the Courts of Law, in all this time pronounced no decree, and most of the Delegates being dead, a new commission of ten persons, composed of Bishops and Lawyers, was appointed under the Great Seal of Ireland, and the Rev. Samuel Patridge was named by the Chancellor to prosecute the cause with effect, in the room of Mr. Marsh.

The cause did not come to a hearing till after the death of Lord Boyne, but when it came to be heard Mrs. Hadley exhibited, what is in the Ecclesiastical Law stiled a *peremptory* and *defensive matter*, in which she alledged, among other things, that the Court could take no cognizance of her marriage with Lord Boyne, the same being a personal action, which expired with his Lordship.

Three of the Judges Delegates in January 1773, decided upon this plea, and not only admitted its validity, but refused to hear the eldest son of Lord Boyne's marriage with Miss Mooney, who was desirous of entering into the merits of the appeal, and petitioned to prove the illegality of his father's marriage with Mrs. Hadley. The eldest son, who claims the title of Lord Boyne, under these circumstances, petitioned the Court of Chancery in England for a *Commission of Review*, directed to such learned Judges of the Common Law and Civilians in England as his Majesty shall think fit, complaining of error in the decree of the Delegates.

Such are the particulars necessary to give the reader a clear idea of this important affair, which came before the Chancellor by a reference from his Majesty in Council. After many very learned arguments on both sides, the Chancellor adjourned the business from Friday night at eleven, to Saturday morning nine o'clock, and about three in the afternoon expressed himself in favour of the Petitioner, the titular Lord Boyne, giving among other forcible reasons for his opinion, that he entertained many doubts with respect to the arguments urged by Mrs. Hadley's Counsel, and that while any *one* doubt remained upon his mind, he could neither in *justice* or in *law* pronounce the Petitioner illegitimate. He therefore benevolently declared, he would advise his Majesty to grant a Commission of Review, that the whole merits of the proceedings might be enquired into, and justice have a *clear* ground to decide upon the claims of the parties.

Rumour 4. Miracles will never cease. We are informed by advices from Petersburgh, that a letter of friendship was a few days ago sent from the Empress Queen to the Empress of Russia, full of the warmest expressions of attachment and regard. When we consider that these two illustrious ladies were as diametrically opposite, and as much as two people could dislike, each other, we shall be the more astonished at these political causes which can unite, in so short a time, even the most opposite extremes.

August 6. A letter from Constantinople is confident in asserting, that the Turkish fleet has gained a considerable advantage over the Russians in the sea of Zabacha. It appears that the fleets came to an engagement near Caffa, and that after an obstinate struggle, one of the Russian vessels took fire, which throwing the rest into confusion, the Ottomans took the opportunity, and got the better.

Whatever may have been said to the contrary, the King of Prussia did not take possession of the district of Great Poland, situated between the Drage and the Netze, before he had published a manifesto, in which he endeavoured to make out his right to all the countries known by the name of Polish Prussia. We are very certain that whenever this great Prince shall lay claim to Hanover, he will, according to his usual method, make out first as good a title as he possibly can upon paper, and then seize the electorate with a large body of troops.

The management of the British commerce carried on with Poland, has fallen entirely into the power of his Prussian Majesty by the seizure of Dantzick, because all the British goods consumed both in Poland and Lithuania are sent thither by the way of Dantzick. How considerable this commerce is, may be seen by the following short state. The goods sent from Great-Britain to Poland greatly exceed those sent from Poland to Great-Britain. All British goods, of whatever denomination, are permitted at low duties; and many of these goods are of that kind for which there is now no demand in other countries. Poland is almost the only country that imports our sugars thoroughly refined to the last stage, which it does in large quantities. The exports from England of tobacco, manufactured in all its species, is greater to Poland than to any other country. Poland consumes large quantities of our woollen goods, hard-ware, malt liquors, leather, lead, tin, salt, coals, &c. and if the tea-trade was free, would take great quantities of that also. All these are imported from England to Poland by the channel of Dantzick; and his Prussian Majesty well knew, that by taking that place into his own possession, the trade of Britain was at his command. He has crushed it already very considerably, and his operations promise that he will crush it more. Yet, after all these insults and injuries, the British Court assented to a passive neutrality in the transactions of his Prussian Majesty, and the other powers who are associated with him in plunder.

Lieutenant COOK's *description of the ceremonies of an Indian funeral, with general observations on the subject, and other incidents. From the voyages to the South-Sea, published by Dr. Hawkesworth.*

ON Monday the 5th of June 1769, we kept his Majesty's birth-day; for though it is the 4th, we were unwilling to celebrate it during the absence of the two parties who had been sent out to observe the transit. We had several of the Indian Chiefs at our entertainment, who drank his Majesty's health by the name of Kihiargo, which was the nearest imitation they could produce of King George.

About this time died an old woman of some rank, who was related to Tomio, which gave us an opportunity to see how they disposed of the body, and confirmed us in our opinion that these people, contrary to the present custom of all other nations now known, never bury their dead. In the middle of a small square, neatly railed in with bamboo, the awning of a canoe was raised upon two posts, and under this the body was deposited upon such a frame as has before been described: It was covered with fine cloth, and near it was placed bread-fruit, fish, and other provisions: We supposed that the food was placed there for the spirit of the deceased, and consequently, that these Indians had some confused notion of a separate state; but upon our applying for further information to Tubourai Tamaide, he told us, that the food was placed there as an offering to their gods. They do not, however, suppose that the gods eat, any more than the Jews supposed that Jehovah could dwell in a house: The offering is made here upon the same principle as the temple was built at Jerusalem, as an expression of reverence and gratitude, and a solicitation of the more immediate presence of the deity. In the front of the area was a kind of stile, where the relations of the deceased stood to pay the tribute of their sorrow; and under the awning were innumerable small pieces of cloth, on which the tears and blood of the mourners had been shed; for in their paroxisms of grief it is a universal custom to wound themselves with the shark's tooth. Within a few yards two occasional houses were set up, in one of which some relations of the deceased constantly resided, and in the other the chief mourner, who is always a man, and who keeps there a very singular dress, in which a ceremony is performed that will be described in its turn. Near the place where the dead are thus set up to rot, the bones are afterwards buried.

What can have introduced among these people the custom of exposing their dead above ground, till the flesh is consumed by putrefaction, and then burying the bones, it is perhaps impossible to guess; but it is remarkable, that Ælian and Appollonius Rhodius impute a similar practice to the ancient inhabitants of Colchis, a country near Pontus, in Asia, now called Mingrelia; except that among them this manner of disposing of the dead did not extend to both sexes: The women they buried; but the men they wrapped in a hide, and hung up in the air by a chain. This practice among the Colchians is referred to a religious cause. The principal objects of their worship were the earth and the air; and it is supposed that, in consequence of some superstitious notion, they devoted their dead to both. Whether the natives of Otaheite had any notion of the same kind we were never able certainly to determine; but we soon discovered, that the repositories of their dead were also places of worship. Upon this occasion it may be observed, that nothing can be more absurd than the notion that the happiness or misery of a future life depends, in any degree, upon the disposition of the body, when the state of probation is past; yet that nothing is more general than a solicitude about it. However cheap we may hold any funeral rites which custom has not familiarized, or superstition rendered sacred, most men gravely deliberate how to prevent their body from being broken by the mattock, and devoured by the worm, when it is no longer capable of sensation; and purchase a place for it in holy ground, when they believe the lot of its future existence to be irrevocably determined. So strong is the association of pleasing or painful ideas with certain opinions and actions which affect us while we live, that we involuntarily act as if it was equally certain that they would affect us in the same manner when we are dead, though this is an opinion that nobody will maintain. Thus it happens, that the desire of preserving from reproach even the name that we leave behind us, or of procuring it honour, is one of the most powerful principles of action, among the inhabitants of the most speculative and enlightened nations. Posthumous reputation, upon every principle, must be acknowleged to have no influence upon the dead; yet the desire of obtaining and securing it, no force of reason, no habits of thinking can subdue, except in those whom habitual baseness and guilt have rendered indifferent to honour and shame while they lived. This indeed seems to be among the happy imperfections of our nature, upon which the general good of society in a certain measure depends; for as some crimes are supposed to be prevented by hanging the body of the criminal in chains, after he is dead, so in consequence of the same association of ideas, much good is procured to society, and much evil prevented, by a desire of preventing disgrace, or procuring honour to a name, when nothing but a name remains.

Perhaps no better use can be made of reading an account of manners altogether new, by which the follies and absurdities of mankind are taken out of that particular connection in which habit has reconciled them to us, than to consider in how many instances they are essentially the same. When an honest devotee of the church of Rome reads, that there are Indians on the banks of the Ganges, who believe that they shall secure the happiness of a future state by dying with a cow's tail in their hands, he laughs at their folly and superstition; and if these Indians were to be told, that there are a people upon the continent of Europe who imagine that they shall derive the same advantage from dying with the slipper of a St. Francis upon their foot, they would laugh in their turn. But if, when the Indian heard the account of the Catholic, and the Catholic that of the Indian, each was to reflect, that there was no difference between the absurdity of the slipper and of the tail; but that the veil of prejudice and custom, which covered it in their own case, was withdrawn in the other, they would turn their knowledge to a profitable purpose.

Having observed that bread-fruit had for some days been brought in less quantities than usual, we enquired the reason; and were told, that there being a great shew of fruit upon the trees, they had been thinned all at once, in order to make a kind of sour paste, which the natives call *Mahie* and which, in consequence of having undergone a fermentation, will keep a considerable time, and supply them with food when no ripe fruit is to be had.

On the 10th the ceremony was to be performed, in honour of the old woman whose sepulchral tabernacle has just been described, by the chief mourner; and Mr. Banks had so great a curiosity to see all the mysteries of the solemnity, that he determined to take a part in it, being told, that he could be present upon no other condition. In the evening, therefore, he repaired to the place where the body lay, and was received by the daughter of the deceased, and several other persons, among whom was a boy about fourteen years old, who were to assist in the ceremony. Tubourai Tamaide was to be the principal mourner; and his dress was extremely fantastical, though not unbecoming. Mr. Banks was stripped of his European clothes, and a small piece of cloth being tied round his middle, his body was smeared with charcoal and water, as low as the shoulders, till it was as black as that of a negro: the same operation was performed upon several others, among whom were some women, who were reduced to a state as near to nakedness as himself; the boy was blacked all over, and then the procession set forward. Tubourai Tamaide uttered something, which was supposed to be a prayer, near the body; and did the same when he came up to his own house: when this was done, the procession was continued towards the fort, permission having been obtained to approach it upon this occasion. It is the custom of the Indians to fly from these processions with the utmost precipitation, so that as soon as those who were about the fort, saw it at a distance, they hid themselves in the woods. It proceeded from the fort along the shore, and put to flight another body of Indians, consisting of more than an hundred, every one hiding himself under the first shelter that he could find: it then crossed the river, and entered the woods, passing several houses, all which were deserted, and not a single Indian could be seen during the rest of the procession, which continued more than half an hour. The office that Mr. Banks performed was called that of the *Nineweh*, of which there were two besides himself; and the natives having all disappeared, they came to the chief mourner, and said *imatata*, there are no people, after which the company was dismissed to wash themselves in the river, and put on their customary apparel.

On the 12th, complaint being made to me, by some of the natives, that two of the seamen had taken from them several bows and arrows, and some strings of plaited hair, I examined the matter, and finding the charge well supported, I punished each of the criminals with two dozen lashes.

Their bows and arrows have not been mentioned before, nor were they often brought down to the fort: this day, however, Tubourai Tamaide brought down his, in consequence of a challenge which he had received from Mr. Gore. The Chief supposed it was to try who could send the arrow farthest; Mr. Gore, who best could hit a mark: and as Mr. Gore did not value himself upon shooting to a great distance, nor the Chief upon hitting a mark, there was no trial of skill between them. Tubourai Tamaide, however, to shew us what he could do, drew his bow, and sent an arrow, none of which are feathered, two hundred and seventy-four yards, which is something more than a seventh, and something less than a sixth part of a mile. Their manner of shooting is somewhat singular; they kneel down, and the moment the arrow is discharged, drop the bow.

Mr. Banks, in his morning walk this day, met a number of the natives whom, upon enquiry, he found to be travelling musicians; and having learnt where they were to be at night, we all repaired to the place. The band consisted of two flutes and three drums, and we found a great number of people assembled upon the occasion. The drummers accompanied the music with their voices, and, to our great surprize, we discovered that we were generally the subject of the song. We did not expect to have found among the uncivilized inhabitants of this sequestered spot, a character, which has been the subject of such praise and veneration where genius and knowledge have been most conspicuous; yet these were the bards or minstrels of Otaheite. Their song was unpremeditated, and accompanied with music; they were continually going about from place to place, and they were rewarded by the master of the house, and the audience, with such things as one wanted and the other could spare.

Mr. CROUCH,

BEING sensible of your good Wishes for the Happiness and Prosperity of this Province, (by your cheerfully publishing many useful Hints in your Paper) I shall not apologize for the Liberty herewith taken, by requesting of you to make known to the Inhabitants (particularly those who have Stocks) that the MURRAIN has made its appearance in several Parts of this Province, and without great Care must spread so as to leave us in a deplorable Situation; and, as I think every Man will deserve Praise who can contribute to lessen the Grievance, by recommending Means conducive thereto, am induced to offer my Advice on the Matter, to those who may hereafter be unlucky enough to get that Disorder amongst their Creatures: First, to endeavour to keep their Flocks from mixing with other Cattle---Secondly, to bury very deep the Carcases, together with the Hide of every Beast that dies with the Disorder, and to also keep the well Cattle from going near the Place of Burial, as the Scent arising therefrom will instantly communicate it----Thirdly, to give every Beast half a Gallon of very strong Salt and Water three Times a Week, which I have known to save the Lives of many, and to stop the Disorder from spreading: Indeed, this Precaution would be useful at the Commencement of the Disease.

I am Sir, a Well-wisher to you and the Public.

A PLANTER.

Mr. CROUCH,

AS the nocturnal Lectures of a certain Divine are now over, I think the following Lines may serve as a proper Epilogue to his Performances: The Insertion of them in your Paper will therefore oblige A PLAIN DEALER.

Monday 15th October, 1773.

----------Here Gamaliel Sage,
Of Methodistic Brood, with ruling Nod
Train'd up his Babes of Grace; instructed well
In all the gainful Discipline of Prayer;
To point the holy Leer by just Degrees,
To close the twinkling Eye, t'expand the Palms,
T'expose the Whites, and with the lightless Ball
To glare upon the Crowd; to raise, or sink
The docile Voice, now murm'ring soft and low
With inward Accent calm, and then again
In foaming Floods of rapt'rous Eloquence
Let loose the Storm, and thunder thro' the Nose
The threat'ned Vengeance.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 19.

THURSDAY last the Brig Lovely-Jenny, Lawrence Harvey, Master, sailed for the River Mississippi, with whom went Passengers John Thomas, Esq; Lieutenant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and Deputy Superintendant of the Arkansas, and some other Indian Tribes, with his Lady, and Mr. Francis Pouffett, Merchant.

The same Day the Comet-Packet Boat, Captain Terence M'Donough, sailed with the Mails for Jamaica and Pensacola.

In the Sea-Nymph, Joseph Blewer, Master, who arrived here last week, came Passengers Henry Smith, Esq; and Son.

Friday last was executed here, pursuant to his Sentence, a Negro Man, the Property of Mr. John Champneys, for the Murder of Jacob-Hans Himmerly.

On Sunday last the Transports, with the 29th Regiment, sailed for Great-Britain.

Yesterday Morning was launched at Hobcaw, a fine Ship for the Leith Trade, built by Messrs. Begbie & Manson, for Captain Alexander Urquhart.

The Mail to go by the Le Despencer Packet-Boat, Captain William Pond, will be made up at the General Post-Office To-Morrow.

MARRIED.] Mr. Thomas Powell, Printer, to Miss Mary Brown.---Mr. John Wilson, Merchant, to Miss Polly Bonneau, Daughter of the late Mr. Anthony Bonneau.

DIED.] Mr. William-Rigby Naylor, Architect and Surveyor.

PRICE of RICE 75s. per 100lb.

Oct.	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
13th.	Brig Sea-Nymph, Joseph Blewer,	Philadelphia
18th.	Brig Townsend, John Gobbett,	Swanzey
Oct.	ENTRIES OUTWARDS.	*For*
16th.	Brig Sea-Nymph, Joseph Blewer,	Philadelphia
	Brig Helena, James Ramage,	North-Carolina
	Schooner Sukey & Betsey, John Doran,	St. Augustine
	Schooner Betsey & Polly, Samuel Stone,	Georgia
18th.	Sloop Nancy, John Earl,	Rhode-Island
	Sloop Friendship, Valentine Clark,	Barbados
Oct.	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
16th.	Brig Charles-Town Packet, Samuel Wright,	Philadelphia
	Sloop Two-Brothers, Hampton Lillibridge,	N. Carolina

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common-Pleas, begun and holden at Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 12th of October, 1773.

Anthony Labbé,	*John Bonne,*
Thomas Pike,	*Paul Villepontoux,*
Edward Shrewsbury,	*Joseph Willingham,*
Thomas Tucker,	*David Ferguson,*
David Williams,	And,
Samuel Benoist,	*Jacob Incles,*

Being duly summoned and returned to serve as JURORS at the said Court,

Made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That they will be fined in the Sum of *Five Pounds*, Proclamation Money of America, each, unless they shall make good and sufficient Excuses, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, on or before the first Tuesday in January next.

JAMES TRAIL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, October 13th, 1773.

The SUBSCRIBER

Intending soon to reside on his Place near Dorchester, will dispose of by public SALE, at his House in Stoll's Alley, (formerly occupied by Dr. Brisbane) on Wednesday the 27th of this Month,

HIS HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of most useful Articles, some of which are very neat.

At the same Time will be sold, sundry DRY GOODS, most of which are very necessary in Families, and will be put up in such Lots as to suit the Purchasers, and no Doubt go very low, as they will absolutely be sold to the highest Bidder.

ALSO,

A Quantity of WOOLLENS, such as Worsted and Yarn Hose, Gloves and Mitts, Felt Hats, Worsted Caps, Carpets, &c.

AND,

About Two Thousand Weight of COFFEE, some in Casks, the Rest in Bags that contain about Twenty and Twenty-five Weight.

WILLIAM MORGAN.

☞ The SALE to begin at Nine o'Clock.

INDICO,

BOUGHT and sold, inspected, sorted and packed up fit for the different Markets; also, valued between the Buyer and Seller, at a very moderate Commission.

The Subscriber hopes by his Knowledge in that Article, and Attention to the Interest of his Employers, that he will merit the Favours of his former and future Employers.

HUGH SWINTON.

EDWARD BLAKE,

RETURNS his grateful Thanks to his Friends who have employed him in the FACTORAGE BUSINESS, and acquaints them, that he has entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP with his Son, under the *FIRM* of

Edward & John Blake,

Who will be much obliged to them for a Continuance of their Favours, which they will endeavour to merit by a close and constant Attention to their Orders and Interest.

They have for SALE,

West-India RUM, by the Hogshead, Madera and Lisbon Wine, by the Pipe; Flint Corn, and Northward Oats.

ALSO,

A handy Coasting SCHOONER, that will carry about One Hundred and Thirty Barrels of Rice, Carolina built, and well fitted with Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, at the usual Place in Charles-Town, on Thursday next, the 21st of October Instant,

A handy SCHOONER,

That will carry about 70 Barrels of Rice, or 20 Cords of Wood, with Rigging, Sails, &c.

And, a FLAT,

ABOUT Twenty-four Feet long, and Seven Feet wide.

N. B. They may be seen at Prioleau's Wharf, at any Time before the Sale.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

MR. DE ST. PIERRE having met with repeated and great disappointments, in his attempt to introduce the MAKING of WINES at NEW-BOURDEAUX, in the back parts of this province, so as to render the same a considerable branch of its trade, merely by the failure of that support which he had reason to expect, from some of the persons on whom he most relied, to advance the necessary sums to carry him through and compleat this important undertaking.

HAVING, nevertheless, under that, and many other discouragements and difficulties, stedfastly persevered in his zealous endeavours to accomplish this great end, so far as that he has introduced large quantities of the best foreign vines that could be procured, as well from Europe as from other places, and now hath four acres or thereabouts of two years growth, in the highest perfection, of which an excellent wine may be next year made, of a quality between the *Burgundy* and *Claret*.

BUT, finding himself in no condition to proceed to attain this desirable object (although there is no abatement of his zeal and attention) for want of cellars, presses, and four able young negroes, or rather of the means to procure them, he finds himself reduced to the unhappy necessity of soliciting the assistance of gentlemen of public spirit, and who wish to see such an undertaking succeed, by a subscription loan of so small a sum as 2000 l. currency, to be laid out in the following manner, viz. About 1600l. in the purchase of four slaves, to be severally instructed and employed in the proper management of the wines, so as to enlarge the vineyard; without whose assistance, that of four acres above-mentioned, cannot be extended. The remaining 400 l. to be put into Mr. De St. Pierre's hands to provide himself with presses, and to build a cellar, absolutely necessary for preserving the wine, which will be quite different in its nature from that made nearer the Tropics, as at Madera and the Canaries.

IF there should be found gentlemen who will advance the sum now wanted, which he flatters himself there will, he proposes that the money so subscribed shall be paid into the hands of a committee, chosen from among the subscribers, who shall lay out and take the proper measures to secure the same to the said subscribers.

BESIDES the vineyard under his immediate care, there are already several other flourishing vineyards at New-Bourdeaux, under experienced vignerons; and he expects to receive 50 or 60,000 plants more from Europe this year, for the management of which particularly he shall want the negroes.

To conclude, upon the reception this PROPOSAL meets with, greatly depends whether this shall immediately become a wine country or not.

☞ SUBSCRIPTION-PAPERS are lodged in the hands of Mr. *John Coram*, Merchant, and at Mr. *Wells*, Messrs. *T. Powell, & Company*, and *C. Crouch's* Printing Offices in Charles-Town; where Gentlemen, disposed to assist Mr. *De St. Pierre*, will please to give in their names, and the sums they are willing to advance, as soon as possible, it being of the utmost consequence to him, that the application of the Subscription-Money be made by the first day of December next.—In which case, his Vineyard may be enlarged next year from four to near fifty acres.

WILLIAM MORGAN,

Has to dispose of very cheap, at private SALE, the following ARTICLES, to wit,

ABOUT Seventy Bushels of Spanish Indico Seed, Five Hundred Weight of Eleuthera Bark, and some Tortoise Shell, a few Boxes of long and short Pipes, cut Tobacco, London Loaf Sugar, 20 Dozen well-dressed Sheepskins, Mens Saddles and Bridles, Cotton Fishing Lines, and some Hand-picked Cotton; Bibles, and Testaments, &c.

He requests those to whom he is indebted, whose Accounts are become due, to send them in to be settled. And, as like others, he has been very much disappointed in receiving Payment from those indebted to him; most of whose Accounts have been due some Time past: He now depends on Payment, or settling to his Satisfaction.

He will supply any Person with any Quantity of FIRE WOOD, as far as One Thousand Cords this ensuing Winter (to be delivered at his Landing, which is as good as most on Ashley-River) at a low Rate.

FRANCISCO MORRELLI,

PASTRY-COOK,

BEGS Leave to return his sincere Thanks to those Gentlemen who were so kind to favour him with their Custom at his late House in Queen-street, and informs them he has taken that large and commodious HOUSE, the Corner of Church and Elliott-streets, lately occupied by Isaac Huger, Esq; where *Gentlemen only* may be accommodated with the best Entertainment this Province can possibly afford, and at the most reasonable Rates.

He intends keeping a GENTEEL ORDINARY, and any Family wanting Dinners or Suppers dress'd and sent Home to their Houses, may be genteelly served on the shortest Notice.

He likewise intends keeping a COFFEE-ROOM for the Reception of those Gentlemen who may chuse to drink Tea or Coffee, read Papers, &c. as he intends to be furnished with every News-Paper that can be procured.

PASTRY and DESERTS as usual.

For PHILADELPHIA,
The BRIG
SEA-NYMPH,
JOSEPH BLEWER, Master.

HAS excellent Accommodations, and will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master on board at Rowand's Wharf, or

DANIEL, & ISAAC BOURDEAUX.

FLINT Corn, Oats, superfine Flour, in Whole and Half Barrels, Ship Bread, Water and Milk ditto, best hard Soap, and Candles in Boxes, just imported in the Sea-Nymph, Captain Blewer, from Philadelphia, to be sold, by

DANIEL, & ISAAC BOURDEAUX.

Who have also for Sale, Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northward RUM.

WANTS a Place, as a House-Keeper, either in Town or Country, a middle aged Woman, who can bring sufficient Vouchers for her Honesty and Sobriety. Enquire of Mr. George Layfield, in Union-street.

TO BE SOLD by public Outcry, without Reserve, at the Vendue-House in Charles-Town, on Tuesday the Second Day of November next, precisely at Twelve o'Clock, at Noon, the following Lands, Part of the Estate of the deceased Dr. THOMAS CAW:

THAT valuable PLANTATION on Santee River, adjoining Lands of Colonel Horry, Mr. Pringle, and Mr. Dutarque, containing 1070 Acres, Part of which is an Island of 730 Acres of fine Rice Land, that does not require any Fencing, and of it about 150 Acres are cleared, the rest of the Tract is good high Land, and the Whole so well known as not to need any further Description: On the above Tract are a good Dwelling-House, a very large Barn, large Stores for Rice, very large and good Stables, an exceeding good Rice Machine, and a Grist Mill, with every other necessary Building. Schooners that carry 150 Barrels of Rice, load close to the Barn.

Also, another TRACT of LAND on Stephens's Creek, a Branch of Savannah River, adjoining Lands of John Murray, Esq; containing 1000 Acres, and is esteemed as good as any Land in those Parts. For the Terms of Sale, apply to ROBERT PHILP, JOHN DEAS, } Executors.

ALEXANDER GILLON, & Co.

Have just received from Holland and England, a large Assortment of GOODS, which with their former Stock, all lately imported, they will dispose of at MINA *for* ONE; *among which are the following Articles,*

A Large quantity of shirting and sheeting linen, of various breadths and prices, damask and diaper table cloths, and napkins, ditto tabling and napkinning, by the yard, fine striped dimities, long lawns, best Flanders bed ticks of different sizes, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, an assortment of bolting cloths, Russia and Flemish canvas, and sail twine, linseed oil by the gallon or cask, best roll brimstone, empty rum cases, that will hold from 5 to 45 gallons, spare bottles for ditto, a quantity of quart stone bottles, 1, 2, and 3 gallon stone jugs, blue and white butter pots, and mugs, chimney and red hearth tiles, also a few thousand Dutch klinkers, best 4 foot mill stones, paint brushes, coffee mills, bird cages, &c. superfine and second broad cloths, trimmings for ditto, Yorkshire cloths, white and blue plains, long ell, best London duffils, tammies and durants, a few pieces of plain silks, flowered satins, modes, printed cottons and ezlicoes, thread laces, book and jackonet muslins, cambricks, and clear lawns, bombazines, womens leather and calamanco shoes and pumps.

4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d nails, spike, sheathing, and drawing ditto, iron pots, hinges, flock and pad locks, faggots of steel, shot, bar lead, and gun-powder, japanned tea urns, ditto waiters, copper and brass kettles, tin ware, and saddlery, with a variety of other articles.

A few tons of bar iron, to be sold cheap; flint corn, fine Canada oats, ship bread in barrels, and a few cases of good geneva, just arrived from New-York, to be sold as above.

THE INDENTURES of a few IRISH SERVANTS, are to be disposed of by SAMUEL BROWN, Master of the Ship JUPITER, lying at the Market Wharf.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, a negro wench named RINAH, well known in and about Charles-Town, and St. Thomas's parish, where she has many relations. Whoever will deliver the said wench to the subscriber, or the warden of the work-house, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges; and if any person or persons can give information of her being harboured, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, on conviction of the offender.

CHARLES MOTTE.

TO BE SOLD,

A WET NURSE, young and healthy, with her Child.——Enquire of the Printer.

A WASHER and IRONER, to be let by the Month. Enquire of the Printer.

Horse-Shoe, October 18, 1773.

The following STRAYS have been brought before me, viz.

A Bay MARE, about 13 hands high, with a few grey hairs in her forehead, and has some saddle galls on her back, branded on the off buttock something like I-B, but much blotched, by John Armstrong.

A bay dun MARE, about 14 hands high, having a remarkable large blaze in her face, four white feet, glass eyes, scabby nose, a large flesh mark under her belly, and branded T; taken from a negro, who said he belonged to the estate of William Webb, by Erasmus Heith, constable.

A sun-burnt black GELDING, 12 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock like ♀, both hind feet white, hath many saddle spots, and a few grey hairs in each flank, by Robert Shand.

PHILIP SMITH, J. P.

Jeffery's-Creek, September 2, 1773.

THOMAS BROWN, informs me of a bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, 6 years old, is branded on the off thigh, but lately defaced by another brand, so as to render it impossible to know either of them, had an under bit newly taken out of each ear, and his tail cut off close, all which disfiguring, appeared to be done very lately.

ZACHARIAH SMITH, informs me of a cow and calf; the cow is red, with some white spots in her face, marked with a smooth crop in one ear, and an over slope in the other, branded on the right thigh X.

The owners of the above strays, must prove their property before JOSEPH GOURLY, J. P.

TO BE SOLD,

A new CANOE,

FIFTY Feet long, Seven Feet and a Half wide, rows with Five Oars, has a Pump, Rudder and Tiller. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to JOSEPH DILL, or MOSES MITCHELL.

St. Thomas and St. Dennis, October 5, 1773.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons, Reſidents as well as Non-Reſidents, that they are aſſeſſed in the Sum of *Seven Shillings and Six Pence* currency, per Head, on all their Male ſlaves, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty Years, in Order to raiſe the Sum of *Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds* Currency, for defraying the Expence of re-building QUINBY-BRIDGE, and other Charges attending the keeping in Repair the Roads and Bridges of ſaid Parith, to be paid on or before the Eighth Day of November next, to either of the undermentioned Commiſſioners, otherwiſe they may depend on Executions being iſſued againſt every Defaulter.

JOHN MOORE,
THOMAS JOEL,
THOMAS DEARINGTON,
JOHN SINGLETARY,
JOHN DEARINGTON,
HOPSON PINCKNEY,
THOMAS ASHBY,
THOMAS ADDISON,
JOHN BESKETT,
BENJAMIN MARION,
JAMES AKIN.

The CO-PARTNERSHIP of
PARKER & HUTCHINGS,
Having EXPIRED the First of July laſt.

THEY will diſpoſe of their STOCK of GOODS on hand, conſiſting of a large aſſortment, lately imported, being well adapted for the preſent and enſuing ſeaſon, at EIGHT for ONE, *Caſh*, or NINE for ONE, ſix months *Credit*, taking to the amount of Fifty Pounds.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the whole, may have a great bargain, and the terms of payment made eaſy, together with the HOUSE and STORES, which is known to be well ſituated for trade, as any in town.

They requeſt the favour of thoſe, whoſe accounts are of a long ſtanding, to diſcharge the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, as there is an abſolute neceſſity of bringing their affairs to a ſpeedy concluſion.

N. B. They have to diſpoſe of for CASH, or ſhort CREDIT, exceeding fine new made BUTTER, from the Iriſh ſettlement, equal in quality to freſh butter, in Kegs from 20 to 50 weight nett; Carolina flour, flax and flax ſeed, cotton, hemp, deer ſkins, tobacco in hogſheads, of the beſt quality, beaver, tallow, beer-wax; alſo, Engliſh ſeed barley, ſplit peaſe, in jugs; teas, coffee, chocolate, loaf and muſcovado ſugar; Jamaica, Weſt-India, and Northward rum, paints, linſeed, train and lamp oil, Engliſh and German ſteel.

A large aſſortment of bar-iron, plough ſhear moulds, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, by public Auction, at the Houſe of James Wilſon, deceaſed, on Monday the 1ſt of November.

All the Houſhold Furniture, &c.

And a handy Negro BOY.

And on Wedneſday the 3d of November,

ALL the genuine Stock in Trade of the ſaid Deceaſed.

CONSISTING OF

MADERA Wine in Pipes and Bottles, ſome of an extra Quality; White and Red Port, and Mountain in Caſks containing 3 Dozen, Sherry and Claret in Bottles, Liſbon, and Mountain in Quarter Caſks, Old Jamaica, Weſt-India, and Northward Rum, Gin in Caſes, a Quarter Caſk of Cherry Brandy, and old Brandy in ſmall Caſks, Briſtol Beer, Taunton Ale, Cyder, Porter, preſerved Fruits, fine Pruens, Pickles in Caſes, Vinegar in Hogſheads, ſome excellent Strasburgh Snuff in Pounds, empty Bottles, Stone Jugs, &c. &c.

ALL thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring them properly atteſted; and thoſe indebted, to make immediate Payment, to

JOHN WILSON, Adminiſtrator.

JAMES McCALL,

Has juſt imported in the Liberty, *Captain* Laſley,

A very large ASSORTMENT of GOODS;

AMONG OTHER ARTICLES ARE.

GOLD uniform lace, epaulets, beſt double gilt regimental buttons, ſuperfine bright ſcarlet broad-cloth, rich black Genoa velvet, gold fringe, and chain, black embroidered velvet hands, buttons and loops, gold and ſilver ſpangles, and thread, gold and ſilver fringe loop and buttons, black ſilk ſtocks, velvet collars, and garters, black feathers, mens velvet caps, with and without taſſels.

Single and double refined loaf ſugar, beſt blue raiſins, currants, choice citron, Turky figs, new prunes, almonds, in and ſoft ſhell, &c. &c. fine table ſalt, black pepper, ginger, ſpices, and pickles of all ſorts, choice muſtard, ſpaniſh oil, beſt double filk'd white wine vinegar; neat portmanteau and other trunks, chair harneſſes, red, blue, green, and yellow Morocco ſlippers, red, blue, green, white and yellow Morocco ſkins, Engliſh calf ditto, ſhoe binding, thread and ſpinnel, beſt boot legs and half boots, &c. &c. Choiceſt double Gloucester cheeſe, cyder, ale, and perry, champaign pint and quart bottles, baſkets of Hotwell water, a variety of pewter, copper, tin, and iron ware, trap, breeding, and parrot cages, rat, mouſe, and bug traps, mops, brooms, bruſhes, ſieves, and flaſkets, bung and bottle corks, train, linſeed, and ſpermaceti oil, paints, glaſs, glue, &c. parchment ſkins, writing, printing, and variety of paper, ſurveyors compaſſes compleat, a handy fire engine, very handſome ſcreens, elegant china, neat 4 and 6 quare glaſs lanthorns, chamber and ſtreet lamps, pint and quart decanters, neatly flowered, handſome tall candleſticks, double flint ſquare bottles, with ground ſtoppers, from pint to gallon ſize; pint decanters, engraved rummers; beanings, barley, and oatmeal, oats for ſeed; dreſt dolls, from 5s. to 9s. a piece, with a great variety of articles in the higheſt taſte, to be ſold at a moderate profit, at his ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet.

N. B. Further ſupplies in the next veſſels.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of the Public Market in Charles-Town, have forbid all Perſons from landing Corn-Blades at the ſaid Market. We, the Inhabitants of James and John's Iſland, and Aſhley-River, do agree to ſupply the Inhabitants of Charles-Town, with Corn-blades, landed at Mr. William Gibbes's Wharf, on the South-Weſt Side of Charles-Town.

Chriſtopher Gadſden,

GIVES NOTICE to his Friends in the Country, that he is ready to ſerve them as FACTOR, upon the uſual Terms, and will be obliged to them for their Friendſhips:——They may depend on his exerting himſelf to the utmoſt for their Intereſt. He has great Plenty of Stores, and ſuch Gentlemen whom it may not ſuit to employ him in that Capacity, yet, if they will order their Crops to be landed on his Wharf, may depend that their Factors, be they who they may, ſhall not be obliged to ſell the ſame, or any Part thereof, contrary to their Judgment, for Want of Storage, as is frequently the Caſe.

N. B. He will be much obliged to Gentlemen whoſe Wharf Accounts have been delivered in, to diſcharge them as ſoon as poſſible. 9 w.

The Delaware Lottery,

For raiſing the Sum of Five Thouſand Six Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, (or 15,000 Dollars) for the Uſe of the

COLLEGE of NEW-JERSEY,

THE

Preſbyterian Congregation at *Prince-Town*,

AND THE

United Preſbyterian Congregations

OF

NEWCASTLE and CHRISTIANA-BRIDGE.

The SCHEME.

1 Prize of	-	6000 Dollars,	- is	6000	Dollars.
2	- -	2000	- - are	4000	
4	- -	1000	- - are	4000	
10	- -	500	- - are	5000	
20	- -	200	- - are	4000	
30	- -	100	- - are	3000	
60	- -	50	- - are	3000	
6960	- -	10	- - are	69600	
7087 Prizes.	First Ticket drawn, for the firſt twelve Days,		100	1200	
12913 Blanks.	Laſt drawn,	- -		200	
	N. B. Theſe are not included in the Prizes numbered.				
20,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are				100,000	Dollars.

Not two BLANKS to a PRIZE.

THE growing Importance of the College of NEW-JERSEY, (for the Uſe of which the above Lottery is principally deſigned) is now generally known through every Province in America. It has hitherto ſubſiſted, and been raiſed to its preſent Situation, entirely by the Favour of the Public. In the Centre of *North-America*, and in a pleaſant, healthy Country, it is well fitted for the moſt extenſive Uſefulneſs. The Succeſs which has attended the vigorous Efforts already made, to raiſe its Funds, and furniſh the Means of a complete and finiſhed Education, to all who are ſent to it, has encouraged thoſe concerned in the preſent Attempt; eſpecially as ſeveral very judicious Perſons have warmly recommended it, ſignifying their Surprize, that at a Time, when ſo many have taken this Method of promoting public Undertakings, a SEMINARY, of ſuch Importance, ſhould not alſo put in for a Share of the general Benevolence. This, added to the other Schemes for the Support and Improvement of the College, will afford ſo many Friends of that Inſtitution, an Opportunity of contributing with very little Riſk of loſing, and a conſiderable Chance of Gain to themſelves, who would not incline that the ſmall Sums they could ſpare, ſhould appear in a Subſcription Paper.

As a Number of Tickets are already engaged, and many Gentlemen of extenſive Acquaintance have intereſted themſelves in this Meaſure, the Drawing will commence the Firſt Week in *October* next, in the Town of *New Caſtle*, on *Delaware*, and a Liſt of the fortunate Numbers publiſhed, and ſent to the ſeveral Towns and Places where the Tickets may be ſold. The Prizes, after deducting Fifteen per Cent. for the Purpoſes of the Lottery, will be paid by the Gentlemen of whom they were purchaſed.

Orders for TICKETS will be complied with, by applying to Richard Stockton, Jonathan Sergeant, Eſqrs. or Mr. Enos Kelſo, at *Prince-Town*; to William P. Smith, William Livingſton, or Robert Ogden, Eſqrs. at *Eliſabeth-Town*, New-Jerſey; to Meſſrs. Broom, and Co. at *New-York*; George Bryan, and Joſeph Read, Eſquires; Doctors William Shippen, and John Redman, or Robert Harris, Meſſrs. Andrew Hodge, Gunning Bedford, William Henry, John Bayard, Iſaac Snowden, Jonathan B. Smith, William Semple, Robert Paiſley, or William and Thomas Bradford, of *Philadelphia*; Mr. David Walker, in *New-Port*, on Potowmack, Maryland; Mr. Archibald M'Call, in *Tappahannock*; Mr. John Talliaferro, in *Fredericksburg*; and Mr. William Holt, *Williamſburgh*, Virginia; or to the following Gentlemen, viz. George Monro, David Finney, John Thomſon, and Nicholas Vandyke, Eſqrs. Meſſrs. Samuel Paterſon, and David Clarke, in *New Caſtle*, who are appointed Managers of ſaid Lottery, and will be on Oath, for the faithful Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in them.

*** The Drawing of the above Lottery, is put off till the Beginning of November next, when it certainly will begin.---In the mean Time, Perſons deſirous of having Tickets, may be ſupplied, in a very ſhort Time, after giving their Orders, by leaving a Letter, directed to Meſſrs. *William & Thomas Bradford*, in *Philadelphia*, and the Amount of the Tickets, with CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-ſtreet.

WANTED ON HIRE,

Two CARPENTERS,

WHO are perfect Maſters of the Buſineſs, and who will engage to go to Savannah River, the Firſt of November, to do ſome Work for the Subſcriber. Enquire of WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

TO BE LET to the higheſt Bidder, at the Vendue-Houſe in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 26th of October inſt.

ONE of the CELLARS under the Exchange, fronting the South, to be entered upon the Monday following.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

St. Mark's Parish, September 6, 1773.

I am informed of the following STRAYS, viz.

A Sorrel STALION, about 13 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder like JP

A ſorrel MARE, branded on the mounting ſhoulder I IF, and on the buttock IF, with her a yearling filly, of a dark colour, mixed with white ſpots, branded on the near buttock IF.

A roan GELDING, upwards of twelve hands high, has a ſmall ſtar, one hind foot white, branded on the mounting buttock I. *Alſo*

A light gray HORSE, 14 hands high, branded on the ſhoulder PP. Whoever owns the above ſtrays, may prove their property before THOMAS SUMTER.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

September 11, 1772. A new negro wench, of the *Kiſſee* country, ſays her name is CLARINDA, but cannot tell her maſter's name; ſhe is 5 feet 4 inches high, has her country marks over her whole body, and is about 30 or 35 years of age; has on a white negro cloth wrapper and petticoat. Taken up at *Black Swamp*, 16 miles above *Parryſburgh*, and 116 miles from town.

September 11, 1772. A new negro wench, of the *Kiſſee* country, ſays her name is LYDA, but can't tell her maſter's name; ſhe is about 5 feet high, 39 or 40 years of age, her country marks on her breaſt; has on a white negro cloth wrapper and petticoat. Taken up at *Black Swamp*, 16 miles above *Parryſburgh*, and 116 miles from town.

September 21, 1772. A new negro fellow, of the *Mondingo* country, ſays his name is JULY, but cannot tell his maſter's name, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; has on an oſnabrug ſhirt. Taken up at *Bear-Swamp*, 45 miles from *Charles-Town*.

November 27, 1772. A new negro man, of the *Guinea* country, ſpeaks very little Engliſh, ſays his name is JEMMY, and his maſter's name *Pratt*, who lives at *Auguſta*, he is about 26 years of age, 6 feet high, has his country marks down each cheek, and acroſs his breaſt and belly, and ſome ſcars, as if he had been whipped; has on a white negro cloth jacket and blue breeches. Taken up at the *Indian Land*, at *John Drayton*, ſen. Eſqr's. plantation, 70 miles from *Charles-Town*.

November 27, 1772. A new negro man, of the *Guinea* country, ſays his name is FRANK, and his maſter's name *Pratt*, he is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high; has on a white negro cloth jacket and breeches. Taken up at the *Indian Land*, at *John Drayton*, ſen. Eſqr's. plantation, 70 miles from *Charles-Town*.

February 25, 1773. A new negro man, ſays his name is JACK, and that he did belong to *John Tart*, a free negro, who is now dead, he is about 31 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has on a green jacket and trowſers.

April 10, 1773. A new negro man, of the *Guinea* country, ſays his name is LEWIS, but cannot tell his maſter's name, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has his country marks on his breaſt; has on a white negro cloth jacket and breeches. Taken up at *Pocotaligo*, 72 miles from town.

July 21, 1773. A new negro man, of the *Kiſſee* country, ſays his name is PETER, but cannot tell his maſter's name, he is about 26 or 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has his country marks on his arms, each of his cheeks, breaſt, and pole of his neck, has on two jackets, two pair of breeches, and robbins, alſo, a blue negro cloth jacket and robbin. Taken up at Mr. *James Dunan's* plantation, at the *Saltketchers*, 75 miles from town; brought by Mr. *Iſaac White*.

Auguſt 7, 1773. A new negro man, of the *Congo* country, ſays his name is JAMES, and that he belongs to Mr. *Chambers*; he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has his country marks on the calf of his leg, and all over his body, eſpecially on his thighs, of ſevere whipping; has on a blue negro cloth jacket, an oſnabrug ſhirt, and a pair of brown ſuſtian breeches. Taken up in *Charles-Town*.

Auguſt 20, 1773. A negro man, ſays his name is JOHN, but cannot or will not tell his maſter's name; he ſpeaks the Spaniſh language, ſays he lately came from *Auguſtine* to this province, and that he was born at the *Havanna*; he is about 40 years of age, 5 feet and an half inch high, the hair of his head like that of a Muſtee, and he pretends he is free; has on a ſhort gown of blue negro cloth, and a pair of breeches of blue cloth. Taken with other runaways, at Mr. *M'Queen's* plantation, 12 miles from town.

Auguſt 26, 1773. A negro wench, ſays her name is MENDA, and her maſter's name Mr. *Mercy*, ſhe is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, has her country marks on each of her cheeks, on both her arms, and all over her body, from her neck down to her waiſt; has on a white negro cloth wrapper, and an oſnabrugs petticoat. Taken up at *Cherawes*, 52 miles from town.

Auguſt 27, 1773. A negro man of the *Angola* country, ſays his name is LONDON, and his maſter's name *Nathaniel Dwight*, who lives on the *Long-Bay*, he is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has his country marks on the pit of his ſtomach, has on a negro cloth coat dyed yellow, and an oſnabrugs ſhirt dyed with indico. Taken up at *Hobcaw*, 4 miles from town.

September 20, 1773. A new negro, of the *Guinea* country, ſays his name is TOMBOY, but cannot tell his maſter's name, he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet high, has on a negro cloth jacket and breeches, and a Dutch cap, the jacket ſtained with indico in ſeveral places.

October 4, 1773. A new negro man, of the *Kiſſee* country, ſays his name is JEMMY, but cannot tell his maſter's name, he is about 34 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has his country marks on his forehead, and on each of his cheeks and breaſts, and branded on his right breaſt with QUE, in one, has on a negro cloth jacket and breeches. Taken up at *Ediſto Saw-Mills*, 30 miles from town.

October 7, 1773. A negro woman, ſays her name is *Menda*, and her maſter's name *Tho. Lloyd*, and that ſhe was born at *George-Town*; ſhe is about 32 years of age, 4 feet 6 inches high, has on an oſnabrugs ſhift, and two negro cloth petticoats, one white and one blue, a ſtriped jacket, and a check apron. Taken up at *Charles-Town Neck*, 2 miles from town.

October 8, 1773. A new negro fellow, of the *Ebee* country, ſays his name is MARCH, but can't tell his maſter's name, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has his country marks on each of his temples, and on the pole of his neck, and his fore-teeth are filed; has on an oſnabrugs ſhirt, and a green negro cloth jacket, with a red collar, and black horn buttons, and a hat with yellow binding. Taken up at *Charles Town Neck*, 2 miles from town.

October 8, 1773. A new negro man, of the *Carbedy* country, ſays his name is JANUARY, but cannot tell his maſter's name, he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches and a half high, has his country marks on each of his temples, and on the pole of his neck, his teeth filed, has a piece of oſnabrug wrapt about him, brought with him a blanket. Taken up on *Charles-Town Neck*, 2 miles from town.

MICHAEL KALTEISEN, Warden.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet; where all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.